Dec. 85 -- Express wagon Dec. 25 -- Express wagon less in broad daylight, ered by the police with its contents uninjured and Dec. 26.—Attempt to blow Dec. 26. Burglars fied,

open a safe at Third are being scared away by po-Dec. 27.-Alloe Skip Dec. 27.-A fake, No such

worth an actrees, had her robbery reported at the pucketbook snatched from station house, her, at Broadway and

Dec. 27.-Dominick Ric. Dec. 27.-Burglars were Dec. 27.—Dominick Ric-clo's saloon, 140 Thompson caught and are now serv-street, entered and robbed, ing their sentences. Dec. 27.—George Ver. Dec. 27.—Burgiars were heaven's café. 181 Wooster caught; the property re-street, entered and robbed, covered. The cases are

Dec. 27.—Burglars en tered the house of Giuseppe Romano, 203 Mott betreet, chloroformed elevations. The color property of the color property took place on the ground flat; all the people. en persons, and got away in the room had been on a

apree and got very drunk, and certain of the party who were less drunk than the others took some mon-ey from them. How much it is not known. It was simply the aftermath of a drunken orgie.

how he lost the stud.

Dec. 17,-The Barnes dia Dec. 27.-The burglars were arrested by an un-usually good piece of

clever detective work. Jan. 2.-John Facklen Jan. 2.- A fake, Facklen assaulted and robbed of a had been drunk. When he \$150 diamond stud by five got home he discovered men in front of his saloon, that he had lost his diamond stud. He was never

Jan. 5.—Attempt to blow open a safe at 2,262 Second avenue.

Jan. 14.—Burglars en. Jan. 14.—Both burglars tered the store of Bernard were arrested and held; nan, 99 Third ave no property was stolen.

Jan. 14.-Burglars en Jan. 14.-The burglars tered the bouse of Aaron were promptly arrested.
Stelt, 75 Suffolk street.
Jan. 14.—Lean Anderson,
638 East Ninth street, 15 of \$1.78 by five boys, three years old, knocked down of whom were arrested by

the police. The Magistrate held the eldest and dis three, but if he had, the World would have der children for a bit of playfulness; boys of this nais, and when arrested they are always cham ploned by papers like the World.

them loose to prey on de

and have since been con

Jan. 16.—Two professors of the Berlitz School of Language were set upon with two sturdy beggars by four men at Sixth avenue and Twenty-fifth street; badly injured, but drove the highwaymen of the professors was beggars are of a class with drove the highwaymen of the police have been the professors was beggars are of a class with drove the highwaymen of the police have been the professor of the dealing vigorously; but, when arrested, one or two of the Magistrates habitually let them off and turn

cent men, being encour-aged to do so by papers like the World. Jan. 16.-Burglars en Jan. 16.-Three burglars tered Walsh Bros. saloon, entered Walsh Bros. sa Third avenue and Eighty loon and stole some first street, and Bren cigars; they then went to nan's saloon, 1,603 First Brennan's saloon, but before they entered it were captured by the police.

Jan. 18.—Wholesale robbery at the Calumet Club. park police even before the robbery was reported

Jan. 19.—Patrick Two-mey, 31 Old Silp, assaulted and robbed in Battery of the police. They have nothing to do with this

Jan. 19.—Christian Brue- Jan. 19.—On investigakel. 124 East Third street, tion it was found that the chloroformed and robbed, chloroform part of the story was certainly an invention. It is doubtful, in view of this invention, whether there was any

"It thus appears that of the forty-five highway robberies, burgiaries, &c., reported by the World for the fifty days, just four were genuine; d's statement a little less than nine per cent. of truth; a somewhat unusually large percentage of truth for the World, as most of its accounts of burglaries, robberies, and the like do not even have this slender foundation in fact.

"Mr. Pulitzer's paper does not even do well its own disreputable business. There is always a risk where the reporters of a paper are paid to lie whenever the editors of the paper think that falsehoods will serve their purpose better than truth, that they will finally grow to think it easier to invent untruths out of the whole cloth rather than to try to find out a few facts on which to base their superstructure of false-

"A careful examination and tabulation of the number of felonies committed, and the number of felons arrested during the time specified, as compared with the corresponding period for the revious year shows the following results: From Dec. 1, 1894, until Jan. 20, 1895, under the old administration of the Police Department, 1,083 felonies were reported as committed in New York, and 732 felons were arrested. From Dec. 1, 1895, until Jan. 20, 1896, under the present Board, 911 felonies were reported, and 847 felons arrested.

'In other words, under the present administration, for the fifty days covered by the World's article, the number of felonies committed diminished by 16 per cent., and the number of felons arrested increased by 15 per cent. It would be impossible to desire a more striking proof of the increased efficiency of the police. This efficiency has been attained in spite of the industrious service rendered to the criminal classes by the World in its efforts to persuade all of its readers who are crooks to take up their abode in New York. Unquestionably these efforts have had a certain effect. The World has an extensive circulation among the criminal classes, and some of them have been influenced by its falsehoods, so that it has rendered a little more difficult the task of the police in preserving order and protecting life and property. The Board, however, has always counted upon the hostility of the criminal and semi-criminal classes and their apologists, whether in the n ewspapers or elsewhere; and, in spite of this hostility, it has not only introduced the principles of honest administration into the department, but has warred more successfully against criminals than has ever proviously been the

"On one other occasion Mr. Pulitzer's paper committed itself to important statements which were easy of certification. This was in an article which covered its first and second pages on Dec. 16. This article contained pictures, as well as written account, of twenty-six 'great criminals who are now at large in this city.' The editorial article which accompanied it was headed 'A Paradise for Crooks,' and spoke of it a particularized and authenticated account of the appearance in our streets of various noorious professional crooks,' ranging from sneak thieves to burglars. Of these 'twenty-six noional crooks,' whose pictures the World gave as being at that moment at large in the city of New York, eight were dead, one was dying, seven were in jail in Europe, three had ed and were leading reputable lives, and of the remaining seven not a single one, so far as could be found out, was in New York.

"In its issue of Jan. 20 the World story did conain a nine per cent. alloy of truth, thus debasing the pure metal of its falsehoods sent. In the statement of Dec. 16, the truth, if mt, was so small as not to be calculable and

"In a city of two million people there will always be crime; and under any administration there will occasionally occur striking murders or burglaries. The present administra not done away with crime, for that is impossibie; but it has reduced it; and has warred upon it more honestly and more effectively than ever before; and the police force is now more efficient than it has been in its previous history.

"In making any extended comment, or indeed any comment whether extended or not, on Mr. Pulltzer and his paper, the New York World one involuntarily calls to mind Macaulay's essay on the memoirs of liarire. One paragraph of this essay runs in part as follows: 'In him the qualities which are the proper objects of hatred, and the qualities which are the proper objects of contempt, preserve an exquisite and absolute harmony. As soon as he ceases to write trifles, he begins to write lies; and such lies! A man who has never been in the tropics does not know what a thunder storm means: a man who has never looked on Niagara has but a faint ides of a cataract; and he who has not read Barère's Memoirs may be said not to know what

it is to lie.' "Of course, when Macaulay wrote thus of Barère's preëminence in his class, Mr. Philizer had not been born. Macaulay closes his essay with the remark: 'We have now gibbeted the carrion; and from its eminence of infamy it will not be easily taken down."

"We shall not hereafter take the trouble to deny any unsupported statement whatever that may appear in the World,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President."

THE CRIMINAL WORLD'S VICTIM.

Peter Anderson, Who Was Arrested by Reporter, May Ba Released To-day. Peter Anderson, the unfortunate victim of the brutal and wicked persecution of the criminal World newspaper, is still confined in the Queens county jail in Long Island city. This is scause he is held under a commitment made out by a committing magistrate and for examination only. Justice Billings appointed to-day for his examination, and no papers of any kind were filed with the District Attorney or the county authorities, so that it was impossible to take any steps yesterday to secure his release.

The authorities will probably advise Justice Billings, who aided the criminal World in its

persecution, to discharge the prisoner.

Up to late last night no further effort had been made to disturb again the grave of Mary Fox, whose body was hauled out of the ground and mutilated on Tuesday to appeare the craving for sensationalism of the Academy of Crime. Instead of bolstering up the World, the mutilation utterly destroyed the last vestige of ground on which it might stand. The paper aggravated its offence against decency and against law and justice by failing yesterday to print the result of the autopsy, which was the vindication of its persecuted victim, except in a small part of its edition. In that small part it printed about 116 inches of matter saying that the doctor who performed the autopsy said "death was proba-

THE WORLD'S GHOUL METHODS. It Now Wants Another Woman's Body

Dug Up-Snubbed by Officials, ASBURY PARK, March 18.-For several days Asbury Park trying to make it appear that Mrs. Catharine Babcock's death was caused by her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Thompson, and the hus-

band of the latter. Mrs. Babcock died at the home of her daughter on Second avenue. She had been sick several weeks, and her death was not unexpected. Soon after she passed away a few women in Asbury Park, who were Mrs. Babcock's co-workers in the temperance cause wrote to her relatives in Rochester, N. Y., telling them that they ought to investigate her death. A reply came from Mrs. Mills of Rochester asking that the body be exhumed and a analysis made of the stomach. A sensational story was made of these facts, and the followstory was made of these facts, and the follow-ing day the World sent its "detective" to As-bury Park. He called on Mayor Ten Broeck and asked him to make an investigation. "On whose authority?" asked the Mayor. "In the name of the New York World," re-

"In the name of the New York World," replied the reporter.

Mayor Ten Broeck took no stock in the story, but promised to call the attention of Prosecutor Ivins to the case. Yesterday the Prosecutor came to Asbury Park, and in the company of Coroner Cliver and the World reporter, called on Miss Johnson, the nurse who attended Mrs. Babcock in her last sickness; Miss O'Shea, the cook; Dr. Ella Prentis Upham, Undertaker, Sexton, Harry Lawrence, Mrs. J. H. Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, who returned to Asbury Park from Rochester as soon as they heard the stories that arose after Mrs. Babcock's death.

Several hours were spent in interviewing these persons, but not one grain of criminating evidence was disclosed. Dr. Upham said that, in her opinion, Mrs. Babcock's death was perfectly natural, and there was nothing about it to occasion suspicion. Mr. Thumpson courted

fectly natural, and there was nothing about it to occasion suspicion. Mr. Thompson courted the fullest investigation. The Prosecutor said very plainly that there was nothing to show that Mrs. Babcock did not de naturally.

The "detective" appeared to be indignant when told that there was nothing in the story. He said that if the Prosecutor would not act he would take the case to the courts, and there demand that the body be exhumed and an analysis made.

The World's Fake Interview with Senator

WASHINGTON, March 18.-The Washington Post to-day has the following editorial:

"Yesterday's New York World carried a pictorial interview with Senator Frank Cannon, who, so the World declared, spent Monday at the Plaza Hotel in that city. As the pictures do not resemble the Utah Senator, and considering the fact that Mr. Cannon made himself quite conspicuous in the Senate Chamber on Monday by attacking the administration of Secretary Hoke Smith, it is barely possible that the World's interview and pictures were prepared by the enterprising person who compounds its cable correspondence with the royal rulers of Europe."

PROVOKED JOHN SABINE SMITH Lawyer Brooke Called Him an Old Woma at the Duston Hearing.

During the examination of Fred W. Dunton, ho is accused of appropriating about \$20,000 of the funds of the New York and Brooklyn Suburban Improvement Company, when he was its President, before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Charles W. Brocke, counsel for George E. Hagerman, the complainant, kept saying things which John Sabine Smith. Mr. Dunton's counsel, didn't like. Mr. Smith finally appealed to the Magistrate.

Mr. Brooke then made a remark so low that it reached the ear of only Magistrate Crane and Mr. Smith. This so angered the attorney for the defence that he said he would not go on unless he could be treated with respect by the

unless he could be treated with respect by the opposing counsel. Mr. Hrooke replied that he had tried to act agreeably, but now he would try to be objectionable.

"Another insuit," said Mr. Smith. "I refuse absolutely to go on."

"Ob. come; don't act like an old woman," said Mr. Brooke. "Don't be an old woman," 'i o on and insuit me go on. I ought to have expected it." was the answer.

Magistrate Crane finally made peace, and Mr. Smith finished the recross-examination of Mr. Hagerman, which had occupied the entire day. He then moved to have the complaint dismissed, on the score that it had net been proved. After Mr. Brooke had spoken in opposition to the motion. Magistrate Crane eaid he would reserve his decision until to-day.

CHARGES HIM WITH ABDUCTION. A Girl Says that She Was a Prisoner to

an Up-town House for a Fortnight. Hyman Oberman, 20 years old, of 174 Orchard street, was held in \$2,500 for examination in Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of abduction preferred by 16-year-old Eather Blum of 15 Suffolk street. He was Esther Blum of 15 Suffolk street. He was balled out by Alexander Klingkowstein of 409 East 116th atreet, a laguor dealer.

The girl charges that Oberman, after taking her to the Thails Theatre on March 3, took her to a house somewhere in the annexed district, where in ruined her. She was detained there for nearly a fortnight, during which she was repeatedly maltreated by several Italians. She made her escape on Monday, and found her way home the ucut day.

Oberman was arrested during the girl's absence on her sister's complaint that he was responsible for her disappearance, but was discharged. He admits being intimate with the girl, but denies the rest of her story.

to be indicated only by what chemists call 'a SENATOR VEST'S SARCASM

IT IN DIRECTED AT CLEVELAND' HOME MISSION SPEECH.

He Halds the President Up to Scorn and Ridicule for His Stander on the People Who "Blazed the Pathway of Civiliza-tion" in the "Wild and Woolly West." WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The feature of today's proceedings in the Senate was a debate upon a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the law for opening to settlement some two million acres of land in the

eastern part of Utah, which have been part of

the Uncompangre Indian reservation. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) made a passionate speech on the subject. He began with the remark that there was a time when a Cabinet officer who deliberately falled to execute an act of Congress would be brought before the bar of the Senate because he had trampled on the legislative department of the Government and had violated his oath of office. He happened to know all the facts in regard to the matter. Some years ago a company had been organized in St. Louis for the purpose of opening up certain asphalt deposits in the Uncompangre reservation in the eastern part of Utah, and had invested a large amount of money. Heretofore, asphalt had been largely brought from a West India island, and the streets of Washington were largely paved with it. Its price had been phenomenal. Recent discoveries had been made in Utah of the largest deposits of asphalt known in the world. The St. Louis company had not gone into the reservation. It had bought land outside and wagoned the product down to the Union Pacific Railway, by which it was sent to the different cities. The company did not want the lands, because the asphalt existed in such enormous quantities that there could be no monopoly in it. There were six veins of asphalt there, ranging in width from our to twelve feet, and extending for miles, to

the depth of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. There

was also a New York asphalt corporation which

came on the scene last summer and which made

ome adjustment with the St. Louis company. The question was, Mr. Vest said, whether Congress knew what it was doing when it passed the act to open up those lands. Congress did know it, and knew very well that there were great asphalt deposits there. He knew, personally, that in 1893 the Interior Department was told as to the extent of those deposits. He had gone himself with the President of the St. Louis company to the Secretary's office with specimens of the asphalt, and had heard the statement made to the Secretary in regard to those What sort of right, Mr. Vest demanded angrily, had the Secretary of the Interior to angrily, had the Secretary of the Interior to nullify that act of Congress? That practice had grown up until it demanded the reprehension of Congress, and at once. The action of the Secretary of Agriculture on the seed question was another instance of the same kind. And now comes the Secretary of the Interior and saysthat Congress did not know anything about these enormous deposits, and he takes the responsibility of saying to the President of the United States that the proclamation opening these lands to settlement shall not be issued. "Here is a positive statute," Mr. Vest continued, "nullified by the head of a department, with no other excuse except the paltry one that he assumed that Congress had not the information which it has had for the last seven'years. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Administration to treat the Western people as if they were in a condition of bupilage, as if they were in a condition of bupilage, as if they do not know their own rights or their own interests, and as if they must be informed excathedra from the East in reference to what is best for them, and what should be done for them. Even the President of the United States lately, on a missionary occasion (laughter), spoke of the West as a land of immorality and crime. He stood with the light—the ghastly light—of the hell holes and run cellars of New York bizzing upon him, and cantingly said that home missions must be used to civilize, to Christianize, the men who have left their homes in the civilized East and gone out among the mountains and valleys of the wild and woolly West. [Loud and general laughter.] Our President stood, with Dr. Talmage on the one side and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson on the other, and gave us a new version of that beloved old missionary hymn: nullify that act of Congress? That practice

Jackson on the other, and gave us a new version of that beloved old missionary hymn: "From Montana's sinful mountains, From Utah's wicked plains, They call us to deliver Their land from error's chains. [Laughter.]

They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chains. [Laughter.]

"We are told upon high ecclesiastical authority that his Excellency has lately laid down his honors at the feet of Jesus. I am glad to know it. It has been the general impression of Democrats that the Mugwumps and incense burners had got those honors and intended to keep them. I have great respect for the Christian religion and for missions at home and abroad, but this was a slander upon the men who, with rifle in one hand and axe in the other, have gone out and blazed that pathway of civilization in the Western wilds. I went to Missourie when it was a frontier State, roamed by the Indian and the buffalo. I have lived with those people nearly fifty years, and I say to our President now that, if he will pretermit hunting ducks in North Carolina and silver Pennecrats in Kentucky long enough to come out West, we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people. We will show him churches in which there is real and unaffected piety; we will show him happy and Christian homes, where the sons, the husbands, and the fathers pray. Our spires may not go as near heaven as those in Eastern cities, we may not have organs that roll dolorous tones along fretted aisles, but we have a people who fear not have organs that roll dolorous tones along fretted alsies, but we have a people who fear God, and observe the law and the Command-ments. In connection with this humble but real religion I am tempted to quote these beautiful lines of the Scotch poet:

"Compared with this, how poor religion's prids, in all the pump of method and of art, When men display to congregations wide Devotion's ev'ry grace, except the beart.

When men display to congregations wide bevotion's ev'ry grace, except the heart.

"This, Mr. President, is what we have come to at last—that the President of the United States, in his official capacity, says to the people of the whole world that, in one portion of this country, the surroundings are such that missions, home missions, are necessary in order to bring the people to the proper knowledge of what is right and true."

At this point the Vice-President asked Mr. Vest to suspend his speech until a message should be received from the President of the United States. Mr. Vest stopped and the message was delivered, general laughter being excited at the incident, and being continued when Mr. Vest romarked, with assumed gravity, that he would be glad if the presiding officer would examine the message and see if it was in response to anything which had occurred in the Senate to-day.

At 2 P. M. the Vice-President announced the "unfinished business," which was a Senate bill, to approve a compromise and settlement be-

At 2 P. M. the Vice-President announced the "unfinished business," which was a Senate bill to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, After some colloup it was arranged that the Arkansas hill should not be pressed until after the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont case were disposed of, and that it should be succeeded as "unfinished business" by the joint resolution as to the Uncompangre reservation. The Dupont election case was then taken up, and Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) concluded his argument in support of Mr. Dupont's claim to the seat. Then, after passing a number of bills, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

ADMINISTRATION MAN REMOVED, And a Friend of Benator Hill Named for

Collector at Rochester. WASHINGTON, March 18.-After banging on the "ragged edge" of uncertainty for more than a year, Collector George Houck was to-day dropped from the office of Collector of Customs at Rochester and George P. Decker was nominated to succeed him. More than a year ago charges were filed against Mr. Houck to the effect that his personal habits were not exem plary, that he was inattentive to the public plary, that he was inattentive to the public business, and carciess in the administration of his office. Being a strong Administration Democrat and having a long list of influential friends, among them ex-Representative Lockwood, the efforts then made to secure his removal failed. Recently similar charges were made and pressed with equal vigor, and the President finally concluded to make a change, Mr. Decker, whose nomination was sent to the Henate to-day, will probably be confirmed without opposition from the New York Senators, for he is a consistent organization man, and at the last National Convention he was an enthusiastic supporter of Senator Hill. The appointment of Mr. Decker is said to be due to Hill's friendship and the interest taken in him by Secretary Lamont.

A British Map that Supports Venezuela's

WASHINGTON, March 18.-The counsel of Venezuela submitted to the Venezuelan Commission this morning a printed brief, presenting bit of new and apparently conclusive evidence in support of Venezuela's claim. It refers to in support of Venezuela's claim. It refers to the map and description of Guiana contained in a two-volume folio geography prepared by Thomas Myers, Professor in the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich in 1822. The Essequible is shown as the dividing line between British and Spanish Guiana. Numerous citations are set forth in the brief to show that England at that time recognized the limits now claimed by Venezuela.

Nominated by the President WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The President to day sent to the Senate the following nominations: George P. Decker, to be Collector of Customs for the district of Genesee, N. V. Postmasters: G. W. Merrill, Orange, Mass.; J. V. Crawford, Morristown, N. Y.; L. E. Benedict, Elles-Ville, N. F. (1997).

REMSENBURG DEFENDED.

The Change of Name Explained and Tribute Paid to Dr. Charles Remora. Four residents of Remsenburg, L. I., write to THE SUN in reference to the change of name of that place from Speonk and the erection of a new church there. They are Henry M. Rogers, Alonzo Reed, John R. Dayton, and Gilbert D. Rogers. Their object is to offset certain anonymous communications regarding the people of Remsenburg, and especially reflecting upon the officers and affairs of the church and upon Dr. Charles Remsen of this city. There are nine officers in the only church now there, and in so small a village they, of course, largely represent the sentiment and the interest of the community. These nine men, the writers say, are of one mind in this matter, and heartily approve of all that has been done.

For a number of years before there was any thought of calling the place Remsen, or Ren senburg, many of the oldest citizens and largest property owners had believed that the old name of Speonk stood in the way of the growth of the town. While this may not have been so, yet the fact remained that neighboring places had changed undesirable names apparently to their great profit, and had grown rich and famous, while Speonk, with equal advantages as a sum mer resort, situated like them on Great South

great profit, and had grown rich and famous, while Spoonk, with equal advantages as a summer resort, situated like them on Great South Bay, and near the ocean, had for fifty years practically remained stationary.

"We believe," the letter continues, "without any reference to church matters, that if a suittable name could have been agreed upon, a large majority of our people would have voted for a change, and we desire here to say that if, with repeated failure in farm produce, but with natural advantages superior to most places as a summer resort, our people (wished to improve their condition by change of name, it is a matter that concerns us alone, and that it is in poor taste for outsiders, who are ignorant of the conditions, to harp upon sentiment and the great sacrilege of dropping a name that for generations has been the subject of ridicule.

"With the foregoing in mind, the mutual and kind understanding entered into with Dr. Charles Kemsen, who has a country seat here, will be fully appreciated. It was in no sense, as has been unkindly stated, a matter of bargain and sale. Dr. Itemsen was notuated by the highest motives. It became known that he contemplated erecting a memorial to his father, the late William Hemsen of New York, and the people offered to honor that name by conferring it both upon the place and upon the new church edifice that Dr. Hemsen proposed to build."

The following resolutions, the first offered at a parish meeting and the second at a meeting of the Presbytery of Long Island, were passed unanimously:

We, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of this place, legally assembled in parish meeting on the profit of the presbytery of Long Island, were passed unanimously:

We, the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of this place, legally assembled in parish meeting on the profit of the pr

the place.

"It is proper to add," says the letter, "that Dr. Remsen has assumed the entire cost of construction, and the references in the foregoing resolutions to the cooperation of other members of the family were placed there under misapprehension. All the material for the new edifice is on the ground, and building will commence as soon as the weather permits. The church is to be of brick with a seating capacity for 200 people and finished in the most approved style. It will be a lasting monument to the generosity and true nobility of one of the most respected and honored men who have over cast their lot among this people."

BOYS PUT A MOB TO FLIGHT. adets of a Preshyterian Church Scatter Crowd in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 18.-About 8 o'clock last night, while services were being held in the upper part of the Ninth Presbyterian Church at Ashland avenue and Hastings street, and the cadets were engaged in their regular weekly drill in the class rooms in the basement,

shower of bricks and stones fell against the church doors. A watchman, who went to investigate the disturbance, found a crowd of men and boys on the sidewalk in front of the church. When he remonstrated with them he was quickly surremonstrated with them he was quickly surrounded and dragged down the steps of the church. He was roughly handled, and cried for help. In an instant the cadet company had scaled the short stairway leading to the street. The gleam of the bayonets frightened the crowd for a moment. Then a fresh supply of missiles was obtained and the crowd rushed against the bayonets and surrounded the company. The cadet Captain formed his men into a bollow square, and into this one of the men of the company dragged the bruised and frightened watchman. Then each side was sent forward, and this movement put the mob to flight. The police were called from the Maxwell street station, and order was preserved until the church services were concluded and the night drill of the cadets was over.

The series of week-day meetings at the church

The series of week-day meetings at the church have been disturbed frequently by young hood-lums, who gathered in front of the edifice and made hideous noises. Last night the mob began throwing bricks and stones at the church as well as nowling.

Justice Brewer's Daughter Dangerously III WASHINGTON, March 18.-Justice Brewer, President of the Venezuelan Commission, left for San Antonio last night, upon receipt of dis-couraging reports of the condition of his eldest daughter, who is not expected to live. Mrs. Brewer and her daughters have been in San Antonio for several months, and the Justice was with them when President Cleveland announced the membership of the Commission. The Justice at first hesitated about accepting the appointment, and only consented to do so when his daughter's condition perceptibly improved.

Locked In by Their Crazy Mother. Mrs. Ellen Miller, 48 years old, of 219 East Thirty-eighth street was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity by Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Miller was arrested at the request of Agent Agnew of the Gerry society. While going through East Thirty-eighth street he heard some one calling to him from one of the windows of 219. It was Mrs. Miller's 12-year-old son Richard, who said that his mother was crazy and had locked him and his 15-year-old sister in a room and refused to let them out. Mrs. Miller, it was learned, at one time was confined in the Massachusetts Insane Asylum. Hospital for examination as to her sanity by

Spring
Today

phatically than at any other, we should build for the future. The reason why people need to take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring is based on scientific principles. The blood has become charged with impurities and has lost richness and vitality. There fore when the warmer weather comes you have "That Tired Feeling." the consequences of which may be serious. The blood must be purified and enriched and then strength and elasticity will return Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best spring medicine because it is the best blood purifler. It removes the impurities, accelerates the circulation, and by putting the blood in a healthy condition, it creates an appetite and gives nerve, mental and bodily strength

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take



When you tell a custom tailor the kind of suit you want, how do you know it will become you?

You may have seen the style on some one else, but what does that signify?

See the clothing on yourself. You can do this only with ready made; the best sort cannot but satisfy you. That's our sort. Our Spring Stock is ready.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty second and Broadway.

College jugs and mugs, in porcelain of college color, with college seal in solid silver.

Theodore B. Starr. 206 Fifth Ave., Madison Square.

THE REV. DR. BROWN'S CASE. Not Guilty of Adultery, but He Has Infirm! tles of Temper.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.-The verdict found by the ecclesiastical court of inquiry engaged in investigating charges against the Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown of the First Congre gational Church, was delivered to the preslast night by the Council, and reads as follows

"All the charges, in our judgment, may be grouped under the two questions: (a) Did Dr. Brown commit adultery with either Mrs. M. A. Stockton or Miss Martha Overman? (b) Has he been guilty of conduct seriously affect ing his ministerial character?

"Touching the first of these two questions, we are able to make answer that the evidence before us does not sustain the charge of adultery with either Mrs. Stockton or Miss "Touching the question of unministerial con-

duct, we find in Dr. Brown certain constitutional infirmities of temper in the light of which his actions must be judged, and which to some extent modify our opinions of his conduct, so that in one case where the use of harsh and intimidating language is charged against him, an apploy followed so quickly that we do not further notice it. In any case, while the menacing and intimidating language was not justified, it was the hasty speech of an angry man; but in the case of a young lady of the purest character and highest worth, who felt herself threatened with a fearful charge because she had opposed the pastor, we find his conduct to have violated all rules which should control the actions of a gentleman and a Christian minister, and we censure him for it, while we gladly recognize the kindly and manly words of appreciation and reparation offered by him to the young lady in our presence. tional infirmities of temper in the light of

"We should be glad to add to this verdict that the various facts in the case, so far as ascertained, have not left a trace of suspicion in our minds concerning the litherto stainless regutation of this honored minister of the Gospel, but we are regretfully compelled to confess that Dr. Brown's explanation of the reasons in his mind for paying to Mrs. Davidson the sum of \$500, and agreeing to pay the further sum of \$35 per month for a series of years, all for the purpose of securing the silence of a supposed Mrs. Baddin, is not altogether satisfactory to us, and that Miss Overman's testimony as to how she changed certain letters known as the Overman-Tunnell letters, which contained the chief incriminating evidence in this case, is impaired seriously by confessed felsehoods previously told concerning the same matter, while the strange and apparently significant absence from this city of the receiver of the letters (Mrs. Tunnell) has added to our embarrassment in the effort to ascertain the truth.

"While we feel compelled to condemn the "We should be glad to add to this verdict

"While we feel compelled to condemn the acts now specified in our brother's conduct, it is our hope and prayer that the sharp leasons of recent months may be taken to heart by him and that in consequence his future years may of recent months may be taken to heart by him and that in consequence his future years may be more fruitful than any in the past."

The Council concludes with a description of its labors and tenders some advice to the church of which Dr. Brown was pastor.

Appointed Assistant Superintendent of

At the Board of Education meeting yesterday Thomas L. O'Brien was appointed an Assistant Superintendent at an annual salary of \$3,938,33. Mr. O'Brien was principal of Grammar School 51, and has been a teacher since 1875. The fol-51, and has been a teacher since 1875. The following teachers were retired on pensions: Abba A. Wright, William Mullany, Elizabeth B. Denton, Elizabeth A. Hays, Anna L. Madden, Hannah R. Phillips, Caroline W. Fraser, Marion A. Bliven, Wilhelmina Snyder, Jennic Caldwell, Mary M. Coffey, and Amelia Kiersted. In connection with the latter's retirement the Board expressed its recognition of the faithful manner in which she performed her duties during her fifty years' service as a principal.

Mayhew and Waynes Indicted for the Pow-

Twelve days ago Stephen Powell was murdered and robbed in Hempstead, L. I., and yes terday the Queens county Grand Jury found indictments for murder in the first degree against Arthur Mayhew and John Waynes, negroes, who are locked up in the county jail in Long Island City. Waynes has made a confession to the District Attorney, in which he accuses May-hew of striking the fatal blow, but the authori-ties declare that damaging evidence has been obtained against both men.

Public Store's Packer Nabbed for Theft. Joseph J. Cisco, an opener and packer at the United States Appraiser's Store, at 402 Washington street, was locked up last evening in the Leonard street police station on a charge of larceny. When searched at the station house a larceny. When searched at the station house a china cup and saucer, two plates, and two brass padiocks, the latter bearing the United States Government stamps and \$129 in cash were found on the prisoner.

Cisco is a civil war veteran, 50 years old, and has been employed in the Appraiser's stores for about twenty years. He was foreman of openers and packers in the crockery room.

LEWES, Del., March 18. - The battle ship Mass achusetts, which sailed from Cramps' shipyard yesterday on her builders' trial trip, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater this afternoon, and after adjusting her compasses, passed out to sea

The Massachusetts' Trial Trip.

for a preliminary warming up of her engines. The ship was spurted outside for a couple of hours, and then steamed within the capes again, and came to anchor for the night at the "Brown." If the weather conditions are favorable the trial will probably take place to-morrow between the two lightships, about twenty miles off shore. Benefit for the Immigrant Cirls' Home. There will be a musical and minstrel enteralument in Temmany Hall next Wednesday,

March 25, for the benefit of the immigrant Girls' Home at 7 State street. It will be given under the management of the Kerrymen's So-ciety of New York, and promises to be a very enjoyable occasion. The lumigrant Girls Home is a most deserving institution, and all who wish it well should buy tickets for the en-tertainment to be siven for its benefit. Tickets, price 25 and 50 cents, can be got at Tammany Hall, the home, and from members of the Kerrymen's Society. THE ATTACK ON BAYARD. RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE DEBATED

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Bayard's Speeches in Great Britain De-clared to Be an Offence Against Diplo-matic Propriety and a Slander Upon the American People-McCreery's Defence. RUGS and WASHINGTON, March 18.-The resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Af fairs censuring Ambassador Bayard for his speeches in England were the special order for Our large importations for the Spring Season have arrived, and are now ready for to-day's session of the House of Representa-tives. When Mr. Hitt (Rep., Iil.) called up the resolutions about half the members of the House were in their seats, while the public galleries were only comfortably filled. In the diplo matic gallery were Baron von Kettler, Secre

The resolutions recommended by the commit-

tee recite extracts from Mr. Bayard's speeches.

and declare that they are an offence against

diplomatic propriety and an abuse of the privi-leges of his exalted position, for which the

House of Representatives condemn and cen

sure him. They further declare that partisan

speeches by consular and diplomatic officers impair their usefulness as such officers, and

diminish the confidence which they should possess at home and abroad.

Mr. Hitt recalled the circumstances in which

the Edinturgh speech was delivered, two

days after the elections in November, 1895, in

the United States, resulting in the victory of

the Republicans, the advocates of the policy

of protection, which he denounced. The peo-

ple of that city had that day read the result of

the election in the papers, a result that was

disappointing and unsatisfactory to them. It

was in such circumstances that our representa-

tive had made the speech quoted upon a foreign

In my own country I have witnessed the insatis

in my own country I have witnessed the insatia-ble growth of that form of State socialism styled "protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of for-tune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of inde-pendent mind and character from the public coun-

ells, to lower the tone of national representation,

blunt public conscience, create false standards in

the popular mind, divorce ethics from politics, and

place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

It (the said policy of protection) has unhesitat

ingly ailled time f with every policy which tends to

ommercial isolation, dangerously depletes the

He stands in the middle of a strong, self-confi-

dent, and oftentimes violent people-men who seek to have their own way; and I tell you plainly

that it takes a real man to govern the people of the

It was hoped, said Mr. Hitt, that an ex-

amination would reveal some mitigating fea-

academic importance. But investigation had shown that Mr. Bayard had spoken with delib-

eration and bitterness, maligning more than half of his countrymen. We were all wounded

by the utterances, and yet when Mr. Bayard

was called upon to explain, and his reply had

of the entire body rather than that which could receive only partisan support. Therefore he would move at the proper time to separate the two resolutions, so that gentlemen who believed with him that a conservative course should be pursued could express their views, which would not permit them to yote for both resolutions.

speech at Edinburgh as "false, extravagant, and shameful."

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) onposed the resolutions. He said no good grounds for the proposed action had been stated; it rested alone upon partisan preindice and clamor. No practical result could be secured by action of the House. The Ambassador was the creature of the President and responsible alone to him, after confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Dinsmore concluded at 5:25 o'clock, and on motion by Mr. Hitt the liouse adjourned till to morrow.

William S. Rellogg Not a Suicide.

of William S. Kellogg, who was found uncon-

cious in the street in Yonkers last night and

who died soon afterward, showed that he died of pneumonia and not of poisoning. He was a

who died soon afterward, showed that hedded of pneumonia and not of poisoning. He was a former resident of Yonkers. His father was the late S. T. Keliogs of North Broadway, and his bruther-in-law was the late William king.

Twenty years ago he went Weat and speculated in real estate in Texas and in the Indian Territory. Six months ago he returned East. About a week ago Kellogs came to this city to visit former friends. Mra. J. S. Fitch of Peekekili, his cidest sister, has taxen charge of his body. There are several other sisters living in this city.

YONKERS, March 18.—An autopsy in the case

tures of the case, that they had merely an

platform, in which he said:

take the place of statesmen.

United States

sentatives.

inspection. We have never shown a finer collection, embracing all sizes, colorings and designs. A wealth of beautiful examples in sizes tar of the German Embassy; Senor Dominguez, Charge d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic, from 5x3 feet to 9x6 feet at prices range and Mrs. Dominguez; Mme. Romero, wife of ing from the Mexican Minister: Mrs. J. W. Foster, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger (Julien Gordon) The members' gallery contained the wives and members of the families of numerous Rapre

\$7.50 to \$90.00.

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COL. WARING TAKEN TO TASK.

atinfaction Demanded for Not Clearing the Streets for the St. Patrick's Parade. Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is not easily perturbed, and he did not become unduly excited yesterday when he received a note written with great formality and suggesting a resort to the code duello because of the failure to clear the streets of snow and slush for the St. Patrick's Day paraders. The Colonel read the communication with a great deal of surprise. He smiled when he looked at

the message had been a letter carrier in the dis-charge of his ordinary duties. This is the text of the communication: of the communication:

Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick, member of the Irish Brigade; in the service of the late Pope Plus IX. during campaign of 1850; later acting master's mate United States unboat Burnaide and chief cierk United States ship Chickamauga during civil war, and, later still, O'Neill's chief of staff, invasion of Canada in '6d, and now 52 years of age, presents his —Major Fitzpatrick's—compliments to Col. Waring of Rhode Island, to know whether the horrible condition of Fifth avenue to-day was permitted by him to inconvenience the Democratic voters who thought proper to use it, as they were perfectly entitled to do. Major Fitzpatrick—in his prime—desires an answer satisfactory to this communication, else Col. Waring will be subject to Major Fitzpatrick's displeasure on sight.

the envelope and discovered that the bearer of

Treasury, and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes, whose support is thereby attracted. Thus t has done so much to throw legislation into the dirical market, where jobbers and chafferers agni.

This communication was dated at "Parnell Villa, 55 East 103d street, St. Patrick's Day, 1896." Col. Waring took the letter as a joke and was inclined to take Major Rudolph Fitzpatrick as a myth until he was informed that the Major is a very lively entity. Then he said with a largely The speech created astonishment at home and abroad, said Mr. Hitt, and recalled the remarks made by Mr. Bayard in the August preceding at Boston, England, in which, speaking of President Cleveland, he had said:

the Major is a very lively entity. Then he said with a laugh:

"Well, I can only say to Mr. Fitzpatrick that the snow was permitted to remain on Fifth avenue at the request of citizens who wanted to use it for sleighing. Further than that, it could not have been removed in time for Tuesday's parade, as the entire force at the command of the Street Cleaning Department was engaged in cleaning ferry and down-town streets, which demanded our attention before anything else."

Col. Waring did not take Major Fitzpatrick's communication as a challenge, because he was informed that the Major is too much of a gentieman to send an ordinary letter carrier to represent him in so delicate a matter.

PASTOR HRUSKHA HELD. He and His Housekeeper Accused of Sell-

was called upon to explain, and his reply had been sent to the House in response to its request, it was found that he justified them, claiming that no rule of the department had been violated by him.

"Think of it." passionately exclaimed Mr. Hitt; "of an Ambassador to England quoting the bare letter of a rule of the department to regulate the actions and attitude of all its employees, even to the lowest ionsular offeer, and pleading that it had not been violated."

Mr. Hitt said that no man would be found on the floor of the House, or anywhere else in the country, to put such a slander upon the American people as that uttered by Mr. Bayard when he said in substance that the result of the election in 1894 had put jobbers and chafferers in the place of statesmen. The minority of the committee, he said, maintained in their report that the proposed action was unwarranted and apprecedented. Whether it were unwarranted or not the people of the country have as good an opinion to judge as the members of the committee. That it was unprecedented Mr. Hitt denied. He reviewed the cases where censure had been visited upon Ministers to substantiate his assertion that it was no new thing. Mr. Hitt was not in good physical condition, and half an hour. ing Unstamped Cigars. The Rev. Gregory Hruskha, pastor of the Greek Church in Chestnut avenue. Jersey City, and Annie Mecks, his housekeeper, had an examination before United States Commissioner Romaine yesterday. They are accused of making and selling unstamped cigars. One Sunday morning about two months ago a man and his wife, who are members of Mr. Hruskha's church, were arrested just after they had left the pastor's house with a bag which contained a quantity of cigars loose and some in unstamped boxes. The woman said the bag contained boxee. The woman said the bag contained clothes which she was taking to her home to wash. As it was then 1:10 A. M. her story was not believed and the couple were taken to the Onkland avenue police station. Policemen went to Mr. Hruskha's house and arrested him and his housekeeper. The latter threew a bag of leaf tobacco over the back fence, but it was recovered.

The housekeeper said yesterday that she leaved how for wake sizes in Passa and the

covered.

The housekeeper said yesterday that she learned how to make cigars in Russia, and that she made them now only for the pastor and his and her friends. Mr. Hruskha declared that he was not aware that the housekeeper was making cigars in the house. Lawyer Max Salinger moved for the discharge of the prisoners, but the motion was denied, and they were held to the motion was denied, and they were held to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. The trustees of Mr. Hruskha's church have not permitted him to officiate since his

CHU FONG'S TRIAL.

Downing Says He Made the Arrest Be-

mittee. That it was unprecedented Mr. Hitt denied. He reviewed the cases where censure had been visited upon Ministers to substantiate his assertion that it was no new thing. Mr. Hitt was not in good physical condition, and his voice gave out after he had spoken less than half an hour.

Mr. McCreary 'Dem., Ky.) followed in opposition to the resolutions. He said that under the Constitution the House had no authority whatever to condemn or censure diplomatic representatives. On the contrary, the Constitution provides that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to nominate and appoint Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls. The House might as well censure a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for a decision rendered by him, or a United States Senator for a sperch made by him, as to censure a diplomatic officer for his utterances. Since the organization of our Government the President of the United States has controlled our diplomatic officers, and he commissions them after they are confirmed by the Senate to hold office during the pleasure of the President. He recalls them, or removes them, or reprimands them when in his judgment it is deemed proper.

The attack made upon Ambassador Bayard, he said, was not because he made a brief extemporaneous speech at Boston, England, when invited to address the grammar school and present the awards, but it was because of his reference in his Edinburgh speech to "protection" and "trusts." The high priests of protection were not willing to be criticised, and they were opposed to freedom of speech even in an academic address on the subject of protection and trusts.

Mr. Draper (Hep., Mass.) said that he was not alone in believing that while Mr. Hayard's remarks merited some attention by the House, the severity of the language of the first resolution was likely to defeat the object of the committee. The general resolution declaring that such speeches should not he made by diplomatic and consular officers was as fa cause the Chinese Music Annoyed Him. Chu Fong, President of the Chinese Concert Company, which runs the Chinese thea-tre at 3 and 5 Doyers street, was placed on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions yesterday for violation of the Sabbath law. The theatre is called Po Yu Hen in Chinese, which means "Universal Greatness of Heaven" in English. Chu Fong has been arrested several times for the same offence, but has always been acquitted. Detective Downing of the Elizabeth street station was the only witness examined yesterday. He testified that he visited the place and saw Chinese actors dressed in costumes with their faces painted. Some of them impersonated females. females.
"Was there anything annoying in the per-formance?" asked Lawyer Leavitt for the de-

formance" asked Lawyer Leavitt for the defence.
"Well, there was the music played by the
band," suid Downing.
"Have you heard music at the Atlantic Garden on Sunday?"
"Yes."
"Did that annoy you?"
'No, sir."
"Well, would you arrest one of the female
orcherta there for painting her face?"
"I don't know. It would depend on how
she painted her face."
The trial will continue to-day.

Counterfeiters Held for Trial, Charles O. Pachin, Morris Goldstein, Charles Murray, and John Weels, the men accused of making and passing counterfeit \$2 greenbacks and of operating a counterfeiting plant at 28 Clinton place, were before United States Commissioner Shields again yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Shields heid Pachin, Murray, and foldstein to await the action of the Grand Jury, and reserved decision in the case of Weels.

should be pursued could express their views, which would not permit them to vote for both resolutions.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Ia.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was the next speaker. He reviewed the report of Mr. Bayard's speeches made to the House by President Cleveland, and sarcastically commented on the House by President Cleveland, and sarcastically commented on the Hoston utterances. He continued:

"I deny the right and propriety of our foreign representatives to criticise their own fowerment abroad or to cast reflections on the people whose mission they bear. I deny the declaration of Mr. Hayard that the people of America are oftentimes violent. A hundred years of free ouvernment in America challenges the history of the world for a corresponding century of patience, morality, and progress. And as for the present time, no people since the creation of ne world ever exhibited such enduring patience as have the people of America under the past three years of grees and blundering misrule. If there have been acts of violence, they have been exceptional, and do not merit the characterization uttered by this recreant Ambassador and applied to the people of America as a whole.

Mr. Cousins characterized Mr. Bayard's speech at Edinburgh as "false, extravagant, and shameful."

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) onposed the reso-Ten **Sweet** Caporal Little Cigars

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